

## SENATE DROPS VREELAND BILL

### PASSES THE AMENDED ALDRICH BILL AS A SUBSTITUTE.

Then It Asks for a Conference With the House, Which Is Granted—Senate May Accept the Feature of Vreeland Bill Creating Clearing House Associations.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—According to the Republican leaders at both ends of the Capitol the prospect for the enactment of currency legislation at this session is exceedingly hopeful. In fact most if not all of them regard it as certain, although they are not making that admission out loud. Yesterday's action of the House in passing the Vreeland currency bill started the ball rolling. A further advance was made early to-day when the Senate, to which the Vreeland bill was reported from the House, adopted the Aldrich currency bill as a substitute for it and asked for a conference with the House. The Aldrich bill so substituted was amended in some particulars and contained a new feature providing for the creation of a currency commission.

The second forward movement was made late this afternoon when the House granted the Senate's request for a conference. The Senate conferees are Messrs. Aldrich, Hale and Allison, Republicans, and Daniel and Teller, Democrats. The House conferees are the three senior members of the Republican committee which drafted the Vreeland bill, Messrs. Vreeland, Burton and Weeks, and Pugh and Glass, Democrats. While there is a general understanding around the Capitol that the feature of the Vreeland bill creating clearing house associations of national banks with authority to issue emergency currency will be retained, it seems to be assured that the Senate conferees in making that concession will insist that the broad, general scope of the Vreeland bill provision in regard to securities that may be accepted as collateral for the issue of the emergency currency shall be curtailed materially. It is expected that the Senate conferees will hold out for a revised provision, in substance that securities accepted by a clearing house association as collateral for emergency currency shall be made over to the Government of the United States, although they may be held by the clearing house association as trustee for the Government. The securities feature of the Vreeland bill, although he said he declined every class of securities except railroad bonds. There was so much opposition in the Senate to the authorization of the use of railroad bonds as securities that Senator Aldrich voluntarily eliminated that feature from his bill.

When the Aldrich bill came before the Senate to-day for reapproval as a substitute for the Vreeland measure some Democrats voted for it and some Republicans voted against it. That what happened when the Aldrich bill was passed originally, Daniel of Virginia, Johnson of Alabama, Owen of Oklahoma and Teller of Colorado were the Democrats who were so recorded to-day. Borah and Heyburn of Idaho, Bourne of Oregon and Brown of Nebraska, were the Republicans who voted against reapproving the Aldrich bill.

Mr. Gore of Oklahoma was the only Senator to express a preference for the Vreeland bill, although he said he declined both measures. Senators Bailey and Bacon said they much preferred the Aldrich bill to the Vreeland measure, but would vote for it.

Senator Aldrich explained that the action of the Finance Committee in reporting the Aldrich bill as a substitute for the Vreeland bill was unanimous and Senator Bailey interrupted to say that the acquiescence of the Democrats of the committee meant in fact that the Vreeland bill and the Aldrich bill they preferred the Aldrich bill.

All the ways were oiled for the slide of the currency measure into conference from the Senate. The Finance Committee knew what it was going to do before the Vreeland bill got out of the House. When the House messenger was on his way with it to the Senate Mr. Aldrich's committee was in session and the printed substitute was ready. When the Vreeland bill was laid before the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee Mr. Aldrich was ready to report for the Finance Committee. No consultation was necessary, and with little talk and no opposition the substitute was put to a vote that stripped the Vreeland bill of its potency.

Three clauses of the old Aldrich bill were dropped from the substitute adopted to-day. One was the production of Senator La Follette, which had been inserted as an amendment in the Senate. It forbade a national bank from loaning funds to corporations in which officers of the bank were shareholders. Another was an amendment introduced by Senator Lodge giving to the Philippine and Porto Rican bonds the same consideration as other securities accepted as the basis of emergency currency and the third was an amendment of Senator Johnston of Alabama, which required that banks outside of the central reserve cities should keep in their vaults one-half of their funds in legal reserve, one-half of which should be cash and the other half in approved securities.

These changes stripped the bill of the form in which it was presented by its author after he had decided to drop railroad bonds from the list of approved securities and limit approval to Government, State, county and municipal bonds.

A new feature of the Aldrich bill is the provision for a currency commission. It is to be called the "National Monetary Commission," to be composed of nine members of the Senate and nine members of the House of Representatives. It is to be the duty of the commission to inquire into and report to Congress what changes are necessary or desirable in the monetary system of the United States or in the laws relating to banking, and for this purpose they are authorized to sit during the recess or recess of Congress at such times and places as they deem desirable, call witnesses and administer oaths. The commission is authorized to extend the scope of its investigations to other countries if it chooses.

The proxy proceedings in the Senate were in direct contrast to the stirring scenes in the House when the currency bill came back from the Senate. Mr. Burton of Ohio moved that the House assent to the Senate's request for a conference, which caused Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the Democratic leader, to indulge in some remarks about "A miserable, foolish make-shift called the Vreeland bill" and to declare that Mr. Burton's motion meant that the House intended to accept the

## ALDRICH BILL "DEMANDED" BY THE PRESTIDY WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Then Mr. Fowler of New Jersey, the elected chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a bitter attack on Mr. Vreeland, whom he virtually accused of double dealing. Mr. Vreeland, he said, had declared yesterday that no "round robin" had been used to secure support for the Vreeland bill, and to refute this Mr. Fowler read a letter to a banker, signed Edward B. Vreeland, asking the banker to write to his correspondents to urge their Congressmen to vote for the bill.

Mr. Vreeland had read a letter from a Mr. McCord, president of the First National Bank of Atlanta, and had said that the capital of this bank was \$1,000,000. Mr. Fowler declared that there was no First National Bank in Atlanta and no bank with more than \$500,000 capital. "And," he added, "I challenge the man from New York, this new knight of finance from the horrids and hayfields of Cateaugus county, to print in the record to-morrow the forty or fifty letters he said he had received."

Mr. Burton replied to Mr. Williams and Mr. Fowler in a speech that moved the Republicans to great enthusiasm. He taunted the Democrats with refusing to support William Jennings Bryan's currency bill. Mr. Burton defended Mr. Vreeland, who was absent, and charged that Mr. Fowler had sent out more than 6,000 letters under the letterhead of the Committee on Banking and Currency to help along his own particular currency scheme.

"What you said the other day when you stated I was opposed to my bill was false and you must have known it!" shouted Mr. Fowler.

Mr. Burton declared that Mr. Fowler had said in the presence of the Banking Committee that he was not now in favor of his bill. In the course of a wordy set to Mr. Burton declared that Mr. Fowler had never made an effort to get his bill before the House. "I will say that that is also untrue!" yelled Mr. Fowler.

"There are some members of the House who if they should make the accusation made by the gentleman from New Jersey would cause me extreme sensitiveness," responded Mr. Burton, "but in this particular case it does not in the least disturb me."

There was applause at this. Then Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts said that he was opposed to Mr. Fowler's statement, which Mr. Fowler had denied. The motion to agree to a conference was adopted, 150 to 103.

## WILL FIGHT RATE ADVANCE.

Commercial Organizations May Go to Court About It—Railroad Speaker Jeered.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Feeling against the proposed ten per cent. advance of freight rates east of the Mississippi reached the boiling point to-day, when representatives of fifty important commercial organizations from the principal cities affected delivered their ultimatum to the railroads. A campaign in the courts to prevent the increase, unless the carriers will agree to delay action pending the consideration of the reasonableness of the rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was the programme mapped out.

Stinging resolutions were passed in defiance to W. C. Brown, senior vice-president of the New York Central lines, who unexpectedly arrived on the scene from New York and got permission to address the conference.

With his auditors fairly bristling with anger, they having already jeered with reproaches at the Merchants' Association of New York City who had ventured to suggest that the railroads might be justified in raising rates, Mr. Brown made an impassioned appeal against drastic action. His statements drew forth a fusillade of attacks, his figures and deductions being characterized as "misleading" and "absolutely unfair."

Mr. Brown had two vigorous supporters in Fred W. Johnson of New York and Irving T. Bush, who represented the Manufacturers' Association of New York. These men strenuously urged that there be no organized resistance at this time. They declared their belief in the wisdom and necessity of a freight rate increase as a means of again setting the wheels of commerce in motion.

After the meeting the New York city delegates proceeded to be satisfied with the result. They said their organization would cooperate with the others in the plan agreed upon. "The resolutions give the railroads a chance to be heard," said Mr. Bush. "That was the principal point we worked for."

## FIRE NEXT TO DALY'S THEATRE.

Audience Becomes a Bit Restive at the Smoke, but Play Goes On.

A fire next door to Daly's Theatre shortly after the curtain had risen last night caused some excitement in the theatre and a crowd to gather in Broadway. The fire started in the rear of the Durma Diamond Company's store, which is a part of the theatre building. Chief Croker came uptown on the alarm and kept everything so quiet that those in the theatre did not know of the fire for some time.

Meanwhile the curtain had gone up on the third act of Clyde Fitch's comedy, "Giria," but late comers were still on their way in when Doorman Edward Raucher stopped them.

The smoke from the rear of the store finally worked its way into the theatre and the audience became restive. The women ushers, acting under instructions from the manager, assured the audience that there was no danger. The play went on without interruption, except the few persons in the rear seats left the theatre.

## TO MOVE BIG CAR BARN.

Structure at 146th and Lenox Avenue to Go to Old Fourth Avenue Site.

Receivers Adrian Joline and Douglas Robinson of the New York City Railway Company, through A. V. Porter, the company's architect, have filed plans with Building Superintendent Murphy for the removal of the old car stable at Fourth avenue and Thirty-third street. Some months ago the second story of the stables was demolished. It is proposed under the new plans to erect on the walls and foundations that remain standing the big steel and iron car barn of the company, 145 feet wide and 280 feet long, which is now at Lenox avenue and 146th street. It is to cost \$10,000 to take the steel barn apart and put it together again on the stable site.

The remodelled combination building will be used for the storage of the Fourth avenue trolley cars. Supt. Murphy issued yesterday a permit for the removal of the steel barn to the new site.

## GATES AND MADDEN ARE OUT

WALL STREET MAN SUES HORSE-MAN OVER STOCK DEAL.

Gates Asserts That He Bought Stock for Madden and Was Forced to Sell Out at a Loss—Madden Retorts With Some Remarks About Bunch Steering.

John E. Madden, the horseman, was served with papers at the track yesterday in a suit brought against him by John W. Gates. Mr. Madden didn't seem to be in the least surprised when the papers were shoved into his hand and took occasion to relieve himself somewhat of his feelings toward Mr. Gates.

Mr. Madden and Mr. Gates used to be good friends. They aren't friends any longer. The suit brought against Madden is to recover \$7,472.50 which it is understood Mr. Gates alleges Madden owes him for stocks which Mr. Gates bought for him and delivery of which Mr. Madden refused to accept.

Mr. Madden, while letting known how he felt toward Mr. Gates, wasn't inclined to go into details regarding the transaction, but as Wall Street heard the story yesterday the matter dates back to the time when Mr. Madden was passing out tips on the horses to Mr. Gates and Mr. Gates was reciprocating by handing out some stock tips to Mr. Madden. Some of Mr. Madden's racing tips didn't seem to come from the feed box so far as the results were concerned and Mr. Gates was disappointed. Likewise Mr. Madden was disappointed at the way Mr. Gates's tips on the market turned out, with the result that Mr. Gates and Mr. Madden no longer speak as they pass by.

According to Madden's version of the matter yesterday one of Gates's hot things had to do with Texas Oil and Republic Steel, stocks that Mr. Gates was passing at that time. Mr. Gates, it was said, gave Madden to understand that they were likely to take the money and that he already had his strong boxes loaded up with them. There wasn't any of the stock for sale in the market, but if Madden wanted to get aboard Gates would see a man who might let him in on a little. According to Madden the man was W. S. Fanshawe of the firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons.

It is right here where Gates's story and Madden's are said to differ. Mr. Gates's version of it is said to be that Madden thought it looked so good that he authorized him to get some stock for him, which Gates did. The stock cost Mr. Gates, it is said, about \$40,000.

Something crowded Texas Oil and Republic Steel to the rail and they went down. Mr. Gates finally had to sell the stock out at auction, the loss being \$7,472.50, which he wants Madden to make good.

Madden's version is that Mr. Gates's tip didn't look as good to him as it did to Mr. Gates and that he refused to come in and never authorized Gates to get any stock for him and doesn't owe him a dollar. The suit is brought in the United States Circuit Court.

The reason why Mr. Madden didn't seem surprised yesterday perhaps was because he has been leading a process server a merry chase for several days until he apparently decided to give in. The process server first tried to get him in a room he has at the superintendent's office at the track and got a door slammed in his face. There wasn't anything doing at the track, so on Tuesday night the process server laid in wait at the Waldorf-Astoria and spotted Madden just as he appeared with a woman. Madden spotted the process server at the same time, so it is said, and with the aid of a house detective beat the process server to an elevator. The process server got another elevator, got out where Mr. Madden did, but again was foiled, this time the detective getting in his way while Madden got into the elevator. Then he got out of the hotel. The papers were served by a deputy marshal yesterday.

"If Mr. Gates can secure this sum from me," said Madden after he had been served, "then bunco steering should become a profitable game in New York City."

The truth of that Gates tried to unload stock on me that wasn't worth the paper it was written on. The principal asset I have is that Gates and I no longer speak, and consequently I will be relieved of Mr. Gates's constant presence in the paddock asking for tips.

"Before this matter is decided by the courts I will expose Mr. Gates's methods, particularly those employed by him in securing control of the Louisville and Nashville, which involved the employment of an expert accountant."

"They tell me that Gates says I unloaded several gold bricks on his friend Durnell last season. That is another matter. I never deal in gold bricks. Gates, I see, has been knocking racing, for I read an interview with him in a Western paper in which he said that many a poor man had been ruined at the track. There isn't any record of Mr. Gates being ruined at the track. As far as I am concerned I may as well be suing me for money than Gates. As for Mr. Gates, now that he no longer comes to me and finds out more about my horses than I know myself, he sees me for money that I don't owe him. It's a fight to a finish and I'll win."

Mr. Gates wasn't inclined to discuss the suit yesterday. He was seen as he was leaving his office, but all that he would say was: "Mr. Madden told me to buy stocks for him and then he laid down."

Mr. Gates referred some inquiries to his lawyers, Byrne & Cuthbert, at 24 Broad street, but they wouldn't say a word.

Mr. Gates, who was at the Plaza last evening, was informed of what Madden had said, but he sent out word that he had nothing to say, preferring to leave the talking for the present at least, to Mr. Madden.

## FIVE FIREMEN BADLY BURNED

Under Falling Walls at \$1,250,000 Packing House Fire at Omaha.

OMAHA, May 15.—The Omaha Packing Company's big packing plant at South Omaha was destroyed by fire to-night shortly after 10 o'clock. The loss is approximately \$1,250,000.

After the fire was under control falling walls buried five firemen, all of whom were taken out half an hour later, desperately burned. There is little hope for any of them. All the buildings were of brick and five stories high. The plant was owned by the Omaha Packing Company, which also owns the Hammond plant at South Omaha. The Omaha Packing Company suffered a loss of probably \$200,000.

## ARRESTED IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Congressmen Were Attending a Party When There Was a Call of the House.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—When the Republican leaders of the House got ready this afternoon to send the currency bill to conference they discovered to their embarrassment that a quorum was not on hand. So the sergeant-at-arms was told to bring in absent members. Inquiry by that officer disclosed that the only absentee was due to Mr. Roosevelt's garden party in honor of the visiting Governors.

"I guess there's nothing to do but send your boys to the White House to gather 'em in," said Speaker Cannon to Sergeant-at-Arms Cason, and a bunch of deputies was ordered to perform this duty.

There was not any garden party, strictly speaking. The White House lawns were soggy with rain and the atmosphere was raw and altogether uncomfortable. The garden party had been adjourned to the interior of the mansion. How the deputies managed to obtain an entrance to the White House is a mystery, but got in they did and began singling out the absent Congressmen, Republicans preferred.

One story is that the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Representative from Ohio and son-in-law of the President, was caught red-handed while he was trying to escape to the second upstairs apartment of the residence. Representative Dawson, a handsome young fellow from Iowa, was stopped at the very door of the mansion and made to return to the Capitol. Representative Huff of Pennsylvania was having a pleasant conversation with Mrs. Roosevelt when a gentlemanly deputy tapped him on the shoulder and remarked, "Call of the House, Mr. Huff; you will have to go there at once."

Two scores of frock coated Representatives of the people were dragged ruthlessly from the scene of gaiety to attend the call of duty at the bar of the House. Technically under arrest, they were taken to the Capitol in carriages and automobiles provided by the sergeant-at-arms and arrived in plenty of time to vote as their consciences and the leaders dictated. It is not every day that one has an invitation to an indoor garden party at the White House, and most of those who were haled to the Capitol were pretty sore over the rude interruption of their enjoyment.

## AMERICAN'S ENGLISH GOOD.

As Good as English, Says German Professor—Carnegie Worth of \$5.

Berlin, May 15.—Among the advisers of the Prussian Ministry of Education who were consulted regarding the exchange of teachers between the United States and Germany was Alois Brandt, professor of English at the Berlin University and president of the German Shakespeare Society. He was specially asked if it were to be feared that the American teachers would teach English with a bad accent, as some of the advisers contended.

Prof. Brandt's official report declared that the average American teacher's English was quite as good as that of the average English teacher. He was further of opinion that English was quite as good as English generally in America as in England. He was strengthened in this view by a visit he made recently to London public elementary schools, where he was shocked to hear children reciting selections from Shakespeare in the cockney dialect.

He deduced from the intrusion of the hideous cockney pronunciation, which by the way, he declares to be the most hateful of all dialects to educated Englishmen, and from the influence of various other dialects upon colloquial English, that the English spoken in England is not on the whole so pure as that spoken in America, of which he made a close study during twenty years continual contact with American students at German universities and when in America as the German representative at the Franklin celebration.

On the latter occasion he listened to speeches by thirty-five Americans from all parts of the Union, and of the thirty-five speakers the one who used the most un-English English was Andrew Carnegie. Prof. Brandt believes the American twang is rapidly dying out and that some day it will be a thing of the past. He says the average American is being educated into a consciousness of his accent and is beginning to criticize and eradicate it.

## FOR ANTI-INUNCTION BILL.

The President Behind a Movement to Force It Through Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Cold, clammy shivers travelled up and down the spines of the House leaders to-day when it became known that another movement had been started to force the passage of an anti-injunction bill at this session. Behind it, of course, stands President Roosevelt, who claims the privilege of changing his mind as often as he pleases on anti-injunction or any other subject up for consideration before Congress. There was a report to-day that the President had sent another message to Congress just before it adjourned for the summer. But in this instance he is working on anti-injunction by personal interviews with members.

While opinion is quite general that no bill can be passed at this time limiting or regulating the issuance of injunctions by Federal courts a serious effort to put through such a measure is now being made. Mr. Townsend of Michigan is directing it from the firing line. He expressed the belief to-day that a bill regulating the issuance of injunctions could be passed if brought before the House.

"There is a good deal of talk in favor of such a bill," said Mr. Townsend. "I would like to say right here that the word 'anti-injunction' has been improperly used in this connection. I favor the passage of a bill that will tend to correct certain abuses, but I am not advocating an injunction bill."

Mr. Townsend, who also believes the anti-trust act should be amended, thinks it is impracticable to attempt legislation of this kind now. He expressed the opinion that the law as at present applied worked injustice to both capital and labor, but the difficulty, he added, was to evolve a plan that would meet the situation.

## HOT FIGHT IN MOROCCO.

French Repel Arab Attack, but Have Thirteen Killed and Sixty-five Wounded.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, May 15.—The biggest fight that has yet occurred between the French forces in Morocco and the tribesmen along the Algerian frontier took place at Budeh last Wednesday.

The French repulsed a severe attack, but lost thirteen men, including three officers, and had sixty-five, including seven officers, wounded.

## THEY SIZED UP GOV. JOHNSON

HE MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION ON DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Minnesota Man the Most Interesting Figure at the Conference of Governors—Southern Statesmen Particularly Glad to Meet Him and Learn His Views.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Since Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota arrived in Washington to attend the White House conference of Governors a great many Democratic statesmen have been sizing him up in a personal way to determine in their own minds whether he was built of good Presidential timber. That Gov. Johnson has made an excellent impression upon these men is very apparent, but there is no evidence that the favorable view which they have formed will have any bearing on Mr. Johnson's candidacy for the Democratic nomination.

From the outset of the conference Gov. Johnson attracted attention. There was more curiosity on the part of delegates and others to see him than any other man present, with the possible exception of James J. Hill. Bryan came in for plenty of notice, but his face and personality were familiar to everybody of prominence in the Democratic party and he was not subjected to the close study given to Johnson. Johnson was closely scrutinized. Many of the old warhorses of Democracy watched him carefully while the conference was in progress, and most of them sought the opportunity of talking with him in order to acquire knowledge of his character at close range.

Gov. Johnson's eloquent face has much to do with the liking which he has created in the minds of his new admirers. He looks younger than he is and there is nothing about him to suggest his direct Scandinavian descent. He resembles the typical Gibson man more than the unconventional Western farm boy who has grown up with the common people. His attire is of the mode and in the best of taste. There is no doubt that in this case appearance has counted for a good deal. In presiding over the convention yesterday Gov. Johnson made an excellent impression. He was perfectly at ease, seemed to know what he was about, and spoke in a clear, concise way that made his auditors sit up and take notice. He was quick to grasp the meaning of a question, and gave his answers and his parliamentary decisions in a businesslike manner. There was humor in his remarks, too.

But the Democratic politicians who have undertaken the sizing up process are too longheaded to be carried off their feet by a handsome face and attractive personality. They have wanted other evidence of the Minnesota Governor's fitness for the Presidency. Apparently many of them have found it, for pleasant things are being said on every hand about Johnson's availability for the Denver nomination. Much of this praise for the new star in the political firmament comes from the widespread desire to get rid of Bryan. Although few of them admit it publicly, Southern Senators and Representatives would prefer almost any other man in the Democratic party to Bryan for the standard bearer in the coming campaign. At one time they were on the point of letting Mr. Bryan know of this feeling, but when the test came the expected opposition failed to materialize.

Some of the leaders say that their people are still true to the Nebraska man and it would be political suicide for anybody hoping to retain political preferment in the South to oppose his candidacy openly. But they are hopeful that some one of the men spoken of as aspirants for the Presidential nomination—Johnson, Gray, or Harmon—will acquire enough strength in the Denver convention to make it possible to hold the Bryan following in check and pave the way to the nomination of another man.

Johnson's presence here and the widespread comment of a favorable character in regard to his personality and availability have done much to strengthen his candidacy. Yesterday he had private conferences in the Senate annex with Democratic Senators, and many Senators and Representatives of his party have called on him voluntarily at his hotel since he has been here. It is probable that he will meet other Representatives of the new star in the political firmament at the Capitol before he goes away.

Nearly all the Democratic Congressmen who have sought Johnson here are from the South. Members of the Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia delegations have been particularly attentive. They say that they are anxious to find out how he stands on certain public questions and intimate that he has stood the test of the examination of another man.

Gov. Johnson was accompanied to Washington by Frederick D. Lynch, his political manager, who has rooms with him at the New Willard. When the Governor came to the Capitol he was impressed with the idea that as the White House conference was non-partisan he must not discuss politics during his visit. Mr. Lynch, it is understood, has persuaded him to abandon that attitude. A wide acquaintance in Lynch, and he is not letting any grass grow under his feet in pushing the Johnson candidacy.

Gov. Johnson will leave Washington to-morrow, but he is coming East again next week, and according to those close to him he intends to make a vigorous campaign then for his candidacy. He will go to St. Paul on Monday morning and will leave there Monday night for Washington on his way to Richmond, Va., and Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he is to deliver speeches.

## GOVERNOR'S WIFE GETS DIVORCE.

Says She Had to Entertain Objectionable Women Companions of Army Officers.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 15.—Judge John W. Adams this morning granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Clara Pack from William A. Pack, Governor of one of the Philippine provinces. The testimony was heard April 18. Pack offered no defense.

Mrs. Pack alleged cruelty and charged that she was also forced to entertain objectionable women in the Philippines for political reasons.

## TO SELECT THEIR OWN CHAIRMAN

Republican National Committee Have New Plan for Managing the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Members of the Republican national committee are talking over a new plan for the management of the coming Presidential campaign. Some of them are opposed to the idea of having the party's candidate for President select the committee's chairman, and have proposed that the committee elect its own chairman independent of the candidate's wishes, leaving to the candidate the selection of a campaign manager, who shall work in cooperation with the committee.

It is claimed in behalf of this plan that the arbitrary selection of somebody who is not a member of the committee to preside over it for four years is unbusinesslike and complicated. The proposal to have the committee act independently of the Presidential candidate in the choice of a chairman has met with much favor and stands a good chance of adoption.

It is said that Senator Nathan Bay Scott, the national committeeman from West Virginia, is likely to be elected chairman if the plan goes through.

Among well informed politicians here the belief is that Mr. Taft's preference for a campaign manager lies between Postmaster General George Von L. Meyer and Frank H. Hitchcock.

## MADDOO TUNNEL ARCADE.

Property on Vesey and Fulton Streets Said to Have Been Bought.

It was reported yesterday that the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company had purchased as a site for an arcade building 45 to 49 Vesey street and 205 and 207 Fulton street and had come to an agreement with the Trinity Mission Society by which they can buy or lease for a long term of years the property at 205 Fulton street.

The property was opposite the terminal building of the company and was purchased to relieve the traffic congestion which will be experienced when the trains are running through the tunnel.

It is not known how tall the proposed building will be, but twenty stories is mentioned as being the height. The property has a frontage of 74.10 feet on Fulton street, a like frontage on Vesey street, and is 163.6 feet deep.

## SAYS HE'S FOUND PARESIS GERMS.

Insanity Student Says He Has Made Animals Crazy With It.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Dr. J. D. O'Brien, the youngest student attending the national convention of the American Medico-Psychological Association here, read a paper to-day in which he says he has discovered the germ of insanity.

Dr. O'Brien is of the staff of the State Hospital at Massillon, Ohio. He declared that he had discovered the germ of paresis through experiments carried on at the asylum. He asserts that he found the germ in patients, and to make sure of his discovery he experimented with animals. These animals which he inoculated with the germs, he says, acted similarly to persons afflicted with the supposedly incurable malady.

The doctor says that through his work many patients were able to leave the institution cured and are now engaged in clerical work.

## CLEVELAND BETTER.

Says Mrs. Cleveland—Not Likely to Go to Princeton Soon.

LAKEWOOD, May 15.—Mrs. Cleveland is improving very nicely and is much better to-day than he was a week ago. Mrs. Cleveland said to-night in the first statement she has issued in a week. "He is resting very comfortably, but we will make no plans to return to Princeton until the weather becomes more settled."

Dr. Bryant and Dr. Lookwood are constantly in the hotel where the Clevelands are staying, but their presence is more of a precautionary nature than anything else, as they remain to be on hand in case of a change for the worse in Mr. Cleveland's condition.

## WANTS QUEENS UNSHACKLED.

Sheriff Harvey Isn't in Favor of Manhattan Influence in the Borough.

Sheriff Herbert S. Harvey, who is the leader of the Democratic party in Queens since the resignation and abdication of Joseph Bormel, former President of the borough, said yesterday that after a talk with Mr. Murphy he could not agree to Mr. Murphy's suggestions. He said he was against outside interference. He discovered some rule for the Democratic party in Queens and it rested entirely with the Democrats of Queens whether hereafter they were going to manage their own political affairs or have them managed from Manhattan.

He said the Democrats of Queens were getting tired of electing delegates to State conventions and having them thrown out by orders of the powers that control Manhattan and a scrub delegation seated in their stead.

## SEEK PRINCETON LIBRARIAN.

Girl Helper in University Missing and Thought Drowned.

PRINCETON, May 15.—Search for Miss Bertha Vanderbilt, an assistant in the Princeton University Library, who has been missing since Wednesday afternoon, was begun to-day. Miss Vanderbilt is 21 years old and a graduate of Syracuse University.

She left her boarding place at 5 o'clock on Wednesday, presumably to take a walk. When last seen she was in the vicinity of the aqueduct in Carnegie Lake and it is supposed that she was drowned in an attempt to ford the river which flows under the Baritan Canal.

A narrow wharf log is the only means of saving one's self a long and circuitous walk after reaching the aqueduct, and it is thought that Miss Vanderbilt, availing herself of the hazardous shortcut, fell into the lake at this point.